

State Library Report

THE POST.

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AT LEBANON, KY.,
BY W. W. JACK.

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Post's Corner.



The Emigrants.

BY ALICE CAREY.

'Don't you remember how oft you have said,
Darling Coraline May,
When the hawthorns are blossoming we shall
be wed,
And then to the prairie away?
And now all over the hills they peep.
Milkwhite out of the spray,
And sadly ye turn to the past and weep,
Darling Coraline May.'

'When the cricket chirped in the hickory blaze,
You cheerily sung you know—
'O for the summer sunnner days,
And the time when we shall go!'
The corn-blades now are unfolding bright,
While busily calls the crow;
And clovers are opening red and white,
And the time has come to go.
'To go to the cabin our love has planned,
On the prairie, green and gray,
In the blushing light of the sunset land,
Dear Coraline May.
'How happy our lives will be,' you said—
'Don't you remember the day?
When our hands shall be, as our hearts are wed?'
Dear Coraline May.'

'How sweet,' you said, 'when my work is o'er,
And your axe ye ringing clear,
To sit and watch at the lowly door,
Of our home in the prairie, dear.'
The rose is ripe by the window now,
And the cool spring flowing near;
But shadows fall on the heart and brow
From the home we are leaving here.'

An Original Story.

For the Post.

To the Editor of the Post:

DEAR SIR:

While taking an afternoon's ride a few days since, my attention was attracted by a small parcel carefully enveloped in brown paper and fastened with red tape, which I discovered lying in the road. I dismounted, and secured it, supposing at first glance it contained law or other papers of value—the red tape indicating as much. There was no writing whatever upon the wrapper, however, no sign by which its owner could be discovered.

Urging my horse to a brisk canter, I rode on, hoping I might overtake the traveler who had been so unlucky as to lose a piece of property which had such strong outward marks of having once at least deserved his care. But my quest of him was entirely unsuccessful. Inquiry brought me the information that a young man, accustomed for travelling had been seen going at a rapid pace down the road an hour or two before; and on my return to town I learned that a pale, student-like gentleman had dined there, and left without a word to any one.

Having no means of discovering the owner of the package, other than by opening it, I did so, and found a M. S., which, after a great use of diligence and perseverance, I managed to decipher. Once acquainted with the contents of the parcel, I made further efforts to discover the owner, to whose name the M. S. afforded no clue. But he is unknown to me, and as I have found some amusement myself in reading the contents of the package, I have transcribed a chapter of the story it contained, which I transmit with this note to you. You may perhaps think it has merit enough to justify its being given to the world through your columns.

If these initial pages of the Unknown's M. S. meet with your approval, I will send you the remainder of the story, which is connected and evidently told by one acquainted with many traits of human nature.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours,
L'INCONNU.

OAKLAND.

A Story of Every Day Life.

—o—

"Je prends tout déconseil les hommes comme ils sont."

CHAPTER I.

A summer's day was about closing.—Save the monotonous hum of insect life, nothing broke upon the stillness which reigned supreme upon earth. All nature seemed relaxed and enervated by the sultriness of the day, and to be awaiting the approach of night to awaken from apathy and heavy repose. But this very tranquillity added another charm to the many fascinations of Oakland Valley.

Enclosed apparently on every side by hills and thus shut out from the turbulent world without, it lay there basking in the rich golden rays of the full declining sun, which, slanting over the western hills, threw a mellow light on each object, softening asperities, and heightening beauties. At one end of the vale, and just beneath a high bluff whose perpendicular sides bore the marks of many a battle with the elements, stood Oakland Homestead, a plain brick structure, whose outward attractions, if it possessed any consisted in its perfect simplicity and unpretending appearance. Standing in the piazza which

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ran along the front of the house, and over which a thousand creeping plants had flung their luxuriant foliage, a landscape was spread before the beholder well calculated to delight an eye at all capable of appreciating nature's loveliness.

In front of the house, and but a short distance from it, a small brook which was now passable on stepping stones, but in winter roared and foamed like a mountain torrent, pursued its quiet way, gently murmuring and babbling over the stones. High rising above it, a range of hills steeply lifted their peaks heavenward, their rough and craggy sides covered with dense and profuse undergrowth, intermingled with the looser forest trees, which shot up as in emulation of the hills themselves; and now and then thro' the tangled mass of foliage the gray limestone, half covered with moss could be perceived adding a new and pleasing tint to the diversified colors adorning the steep.

To the left, within an easy stone's throw, another rivulet gurgled along, which uniting its waters to that of the first, and passing around the base of the bluff, escaped thro' a gap in the hills and was lost for aye to the beautiful valley.

Behind the house, and extending far to the westward and parallel to the first range of hills, another ridge with gently sloping sides was seen. Here tillage had placed her stamp, and the fields of yellow grain marked the accomplishment of the farmer's toil. Retreating towards the west, the two ranges seemed to unite in the distance, and viewed thro' the haze of a summer afternoon. Appeared in meeting to join their tops with heaven's azure.

Oakland house, surrounded by a grove of venerable oaks, the remnant possibly of primeval forests, thus sheltered in winter from northern blasts, and now from "summer's torrid heats," looked the very abode of tranquillity and calm—here was indeed the shrine at which to worship Peace.

Within the house two persons were seated, or rather reclining at the moment when this scene is introduced to the reader. At an open window, where whatever breath of air might stir could fan his temples, Mr. Allen, half sat half lounged upon several chairs, in the disposition of which every attention had been paid to ease and comfort. Overcome by the heat of the day, the old gentleman had given way to the god of sleep, and was now reposing as calmly and quietly as an infant. As he lay thus, with his eyes closed and his body in the easiest possible position he would have formed for an artist an admirable study for picture of unconscious contentment.

He was a large and portly man, coming within the scope of the Justice's description:

"In fair round belly, with good capon lined," and displaying in his countenance infallible marks of good humor and benevolence—the exercise of which, we are led to fear was somewhat checked by a tendency to indolence, which physiognomists would have discovered lurking in his features, and this apprehension would have been supported by those who knew him—for he was described as one whose chief end and aim in life seemed to be to make those around him as happy as he could with the least possible trouble and exertion to himself.

At a little distance from him, and near another open window, reclining upon a fauteuil in one of those graceful attitudes which women seemed naturally to assume; tho' possibly in many cases it is the perfection of affectation to be unaffected,"

which leads us to believe that *high art* is *simple nature*; was his daughter, a young lady who had seen perhaps twenty summers bring their roses to her garden. She possessed a tout ensemble which was decidedly striking at first view, yet a critic in feminine beauty would have been puzzled upon careful examination of her lineaments to point out those which established her claim to be regarded a beautiful woman. In form she was possibly too much disposed to embonpoint to admit of graceful motion, and while she had those rosy lips, bright eyes, fair complexion, and dark hair which are the constituents of beauty, yet the eyes were not such as to justify even a lover in declaring they were "radiant suns," nor the hair dark enough to warrant its comparison to the "raven's dusky wing"—and so of the rest. Perhaps the greatest defect about her face was found in the mouth, or at least its expression—which indicated superciliousness. This coupled with great length of the lower part of the face and a retreating of the chin, marred the general appearance of her features sadly. Yet her eyes of greyish tint sometimes so lighted up the whole countenance, that the first impression made by it was recalled to the beholder. Resting listlessly upon her seat, she alternately directed her eyes to the lovely landscape spread out before her, or to the pages of a book which she carelessly held in her hand. Neither the one nor the other, however, seemed to afford her any interest; her wandering gaze evinced wandering thoughts—and that they were unpleasant sometimes too, might be guessed by a slight compression of the lip and clenching of a very small hand which rested upon the casement.

A sharp quick rap at the front door roused her from her day dreaming, and her father from his worship of morpheus. He drawled out a lazy "come in," which, low as it was, was still heard thro' the open doors by the intruder. An urchin of ten or twelve years, whose dirty habiliments and perspiration-covered face declared the speed with which he had been moving, answered the invitation. Rushing into the room almost breathless, he stood before Mr. Allen, his little chest heaving with his efforts to deliver himself of his message. At length,

"Oh! Mr. Allen," he blurted out—"there's a strange man—been turned over—in buggy—an' done broke his leg—a piece down the road—and I'm come to get you and some of the boys to help git him out."

"Bless my soul, bless my soul!" exclaimed Mr. Allen, now thoroughly awake. "Is it possible? Broke his leg—dreadful—we must see to this immediately—Sue, daughter, tell Tom to take a horse and go to Kenton for Dr. Harris, while I go with Johnny here. How far is it to Johnny?"

Just 'round the field yonder; no ways hardy. He's broke his leg, certain, and looked most dead when I came after you."

"Bless me, what a sad accident!"—George—"calling to a boy passing thro' the yard, "get the carriage out and come down the road with it after me. And Sue, my dear," turning to his daughter, who had dispatched a servant for the chief representative of the medical profession in the vicinity, "have a room prepared for the poor fellow while I am gone for him—"

And seizing his hat and cane, the old gentleman sallied out with a degree of speed and alacrity one would have believed him incapable of ten minutes before. His daughter seemed much less affected than himself by Johnny's news; for after summoning her maid with her hand-bell, and giving her some short curt directions for preparing a room for the reception of the unfortunate traveler, she once more resumed her careless attitude upon the lounge, and was soon again buried in thought.

In the meantime her father and Johnny hurried down the road to the scene of the accident, and as they walked along the boy attempted to describe the manner of the mishap.

"I was," said he, "goin' home from school, when I seen the buggy comin' up the road, and Mrs. Brown's old cow all at once come short 'round the corner, and skeered the horse, and he shied 'cross the road and upset the buggy in the big ditch down there—and when I got there, I saw a strange man, all cut and smashed, and he told me his leg was broke, and I must go get somebody to help him. But I caught the horse first, sir, he didn't run no ways, hardly—and then I came after you."

Johnny had been delivering himself of this succinct account of the affair, as well as the shortness of breath consequent upon his first run to Mr. Allen's and his present efforts to make his short legs keep pace with the longer one's of his companion would permit; and by the time the reckoning was ended, they had reached the spot where the sufferer lay. Among the debris of a well-appointed buggy, Mr. Allen, discovered a young gentleman of perhaps twenty-five years, whose almost livid pale face and strangely compressed lips bore evidence to the agony he was undergoing. Casting a rapid glance around to see what he had better first do, the old gentleman directed some of his negroes who had followed him from the house, to remove the top of the buggy, in order that the traveler might be taken out from his uncomfortable position with comparative ease and comfort. A few instants sufficed to effect this, and with gentle hands and many soothing exclamations of sympathy from the kind-hearted old man, the stranger was finally rescued from the wreck of the vehicle and placed in Mr. Allen's carriage, which, by this time, had reached the ground.

Carefully and slowly the carriage was driven to the house, several hands supporting the injured limb, and all precautions used to save the sufferer as much pain as possible. His thanks were looked, not spoken; for his agony seemed so intense as to completely deprive him of the power of utterance.

Placed upon a couch, and somewhat restored by the stimulants Mr. Allen administered, the traveler finally found his voice:

"Indeed, sir," said he, in a low tone of great sweetness, "I am very grateful for your kindness."

"Oh, don't speak of it—pray, don't speak of it," exclaimed the hearty old gentleman. "You have met with a sad accident, sir, but I trust there is no reason to apprehend anything serious. I have sent for Dr. Harris, and expect him every moment. I don't doubt between us we'll soon get you up again. In the meantime, I beg you will use my house as your own, and—"

Further speech was interrupted by the entrance of the physician, a quick moving, bustling man, who, with a nod of greeting to Mr. Allen, proceeded with but little ceremony to examine the injuries of the stranger.

We must take pains if we expect to get anything.

He who has a wolf for his companion must carry a dog under his cloak.

"Upon my word," he remarked, in a stage whisper to the host, "a bad case—very bad case—leg broken—tibia badly shattered;" he was now manipulating the limb with but little apparent regard for the nerves of the sufferer: "Compound fracture, I daresay—um! and let me see, bad cut here on the face—some beauty spoiled, I dare say—and hand bruised—why, how the devil did all this occur?"

Rut without waiting to be answered, he turned to his saddle bags, whistling a merry tune the while, and commenced extracting from them the various articles he needed. At his request Mr. Allen directed wood for splints, pasteboard, cotton, and the other necessities to setting a broken limb to be brought, while he himself began preparing lint for the flesh wounds.

After a great deal of suffering on the part of the patient—for mending a broken limb is not the most pleasant in the world—a great many exclamations of pity and sympathy from Mr. Allen, and no little whistling and rapid work on the part of the doctor, the operation was at last completed—the bone bound up, and soothing applications made to the hand; and Dr. Harris finally declared the traveler in a fit condition to go to sleep—if he could.

All this while Miss Allen still retained her seat—tho' the shades of evening had this time fallen, and the glimmer of the lightning flies was alone perceptible without, while all was dark within. She had heard the uproar which announced the return of the rescuing party, but feeling little, if any, interest in the welfare or fortune of a mere strange traveler, whom she had never heard of nor seen, and possessing but little of that curiosity which generally appertains to women, she had remained buried in a course of thought—only checked now and then by some more than common noise made by the servants in traversing the house in their efforts to serve the stranger, which would draw from her an exclamation of irritation at the "racket"—and which seemed, from the occasional twitching of the muscles of the face, to be sometimes unpleasant at least.

The entrance of her maid with candles disturbed her reverie. The soubrette, endowed with more of the inquisitive spirit than her mistress, had witnessed all the proceedings consequent upon the arrival of the unfortunate gentleman.

"Oh, Miss Sue," she exclaimed, as her mistress looked up and caught her eye—"you ought to have seen that gentleman that's done broke his leg; he's so handsome, and so pale, and looks so interesting like—and then he talks so soft and nice. Oh, my! how sorry I am for him."

"Eh, what did you say, Lizzy?"

"Lor, ma'am, the poor fellow is so good looking."

"Who?"

"Why, the strange gentleman that's broke his leg."

"Oh!"

And resuming her book, to which the candle light enabled her once more to apply herself, Miss Allen soon found a temporary lethe in Campbell's Pleasures of Hope.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Miscellaneous.

SPANISH PROVERBS.—He that has no bread, must not keep a dog.

It is better to go round the stream than drown in crossing.

The best work a mother can do, is to take care of her children.

Nothing great can be effected without trouble and labor.

The happiness of a wife, and the cultivation of a vine, depends on the care of a man.

What we learn in our infancy remains forever.

A regular diet cures more people than physic.

Patience, application, and courage overcome all difficulties.

Water drinkers are never drunk, nor never run in debt.

There is no better looking-glass than an old friend.

People who take out, and do not put in, soon find the bottom.

The best catch at dice is not to play.

Children tell in the street what they hear in the house.

The devil lies in a covetous man's chest.

It is sound policy to suffer all extremities rather than do a base action.

Many drops make a shower; light gains make a heavy purse.

Do not sign a writing which you have not seen.

Never drink any water which you have not seen.

He that sells and lies shall find the lie left in his purse.

Old reckonings make new quarrels.

Everybody must live by his own labor.

It is better to be alone than in bad company.

A widow's child is generally spoiled by the love of its mother.

Guardians and administrators generally live, but are generally deficient in their accounts.

We must take pains if we expect to get anything.

He who has a wolf for his companion must carry a dog under his cloak.

Terms of Advertising.

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THE POST.



LEBANON, KY.,

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 6, 1856.

Our Ticket,

Subject to a National Convention.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HENRY A. WISE,

Of Virginia.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Stephen A. Douglas,

Of Illinois.

STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.—On Monday the 38th ult., the city of Cincinnati was thrown into great excitement by the information that a party of slaves, sixteen in number, had made a stampede from their masters, Mr. James Marshall and Mr. Archibald K. Gaines, living in Boone county, Ky., and about sixteen miles back of Covington. The son of Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Gaines, pursued them to Cincinnati, and demanded their arrest by the U. S. Marshall. He having obtained information of their taking refuge at the house of a free negro named Kite, proceeded thither with his posse of officers.—

Arrived there they found the doors and windows fastened, but upon demanding admittance Kite appeared at the window, and at first agreed to admit them, but afterwards refused to do so; as they were on the point of forcing the door, one of the fugitives fired a revolver from another window, the ball severing one of the fingers of a deputy Marshall, and lodged in his upper lip. When the door was finally burst open the same negro fired three more shots from his pepper box, but done no damage, when he was overpowered by Mr. Gaines. Upon entering the house, they discovered that the wife of the slave who used the revolver, and mother of the four young children in the party, had cut the throat of one of her own children from ear to ear, the head being almost severed from the body, while in the back room, crouched under the bed were two other of her children, one with two gashes in its throat, and the other a cut upon the head. As the party entered the room the mother was wielding a heavy shovel, and before she could be seized, she inflicted a heavy blow upon the face of her infant which lay upon the floor. She seemed determined to exterminate her progeny rather than they should return to servitude along with her.

When finally arrested, a mob of those fanatical, benighted creatures known as abolitionists, led on, no doubt by negroes, whose ebony skins were not blacker than the hearts of their whiter companions, threatened a rescue. But the firm demeanor of the Marshall and his guard, cowed their craven souls. Failing in this, they resorted to their old trick of a *habeas corpus*; thus attempting to set aside the supreme law of the land to gratify their wild and aimless fanatical feelings. In this also they were defeated and the trial was commenced.

"SOMETHING ROTTEN IN DENMARK."—From some unaccountable cause we did not receive a single one of our exchanges by last Monday's mail. Where the faults, we are unable positively to say, but from the frequency of the occurrence, we judge that the delinquency is perpetrated in Bardstown, and we are almost forced to this conclusion by the fact of the most of the missing papers coming to hand after a length of time, through our southern mail. Mind your stops, friend Powell, an thou lovest us.

Whilst on this subject, we will make mention of the complaints made to us by some of our subscribers who receive their papers through the mail. It seems to us singular that papers cannot go safely to New Market, a distance of six miles. We direct them ourselves, and the fault does not exist with us. Please pay a little attention, friend Carter.

WAR'S DOINGS—LAST YEAR'S SLAUGHTER.—According to the Albany Evening Journal, the entire number of men killed by the wars of 1855, is over 300,000.— Seventy-three battles have been fought, and no such bloody record has been presented in any year since the days of the field of Waterloo.

ANOTHER GONE.—A northern Indiana exchange announces the death of John Proctor, sen., a Revolutionary soldier aged 103 years and 11 months, who died in Washington township, Elkhart county, on the 11th ult.

Through the kindness of a friend, we are put in possession of a copy of the Louisville Times of the 3d, which had strayed accidentally hither. In it we find that Mr. Banks has at length been elected speaker of Congress. While we feel chagrined at the success of the know-nothings, we are at the same time glad that that body has at length been organized. With a Democratic Senate and a Democratic President to keep them in check, there will be but little danger of their carrying out any of their bigoted and fanatical schemes against the peace and welfare of the South.

After ineffectually attempting to elect a Speaker by the usual mode made and provided, a pleurality of votes was adopted by the house, and when the vote was taken, Mr. Banks was declared to be elected. The vote stood thus:—Banks 103, Akin of Georgia, 100, Fuller 6, Campbell 4, Wells 1.

Great excitement prevailed during these proceedings, and considerable confusion and noise occurred during the time and after the result was announced.

We are in receipt of a new daily paper, just started in Louisville, called the *Evening Mercury*. It is a well gotten up sheet, and the editorials, news, commercial matter &c., will compare very favorably with the other dailies of that city. We do not wish to discourage Messrs. Cooper, Latshaw, Rolson, and Gatchell, in their undertaking, but we fear that they'll find "Jourdan a hard road to travel."— However, we wish them all success.

Last Sunday and Monday were among the coldest, if not the coldest days which we have experienced this winter. That general oracle of past events, "the oldest inhabitant," says he has never experienced so hard a winter in Kentucky before. That he has experienced colder weather, he does not attempt to deny, but the duration of it, he is vehemently emphatic in his declaration of its unprecedentness.

A NEW DODGE.—In one of the interior towns of Michigan, a grocery keeper was tried for violating the liquor law. On the trial several witnessses were called, who testified that they had drunk brandy and paid ten cents a drink, but they considered themselves partners, and put their dimes in as much capital, and there were about 400 subscribers to the stock of the grocery, in the amount of a dime and upwards. The dodge wouldn't go, and the defendant was made to suffer the penalty.

SUICIDE.—Mr. John Smoot, a young man residing in Daviess co., committed suicide on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

SWALLOWED A TOWEL.—A girl in Indiana, the other day, was suspected of having stolen a napkin. It was found in her possession, but she crammed it in her mouth and swallowed it. Hurrah for Hoosier!

MISS MURRAY'S NEW BOOK IN DEFENCE OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—We are advised, says the New York Post, that the Queen would not see her maid of honor, Miss Murray, upon her return from the United States, and signified to her that if she published a defence of slavery, she must resign her place. Miss Murray has done so, and is no longer a member of the royal house.

ISN'T HE IN LOVE, THOUGH?—An exchange paper says that a New England gentleman, in California, who corresponds with a young lady of Fall River, sent to his friend a letter, which arrived in the mails of the George Law, on the 28th ult., and which comprises one hundred and forty-six pages of letter paper.

The Lake Superior Miner, published at Ontonagon, reports the proceedings of a festival held at a hotel in that town, in which occurs the following list of dishes under the head of "Game":

Beaver's Tail, Saddle of Caribou, Cranberry Sauce, Bear Steak, Mountain Ash Sauce, Porcupine à la Ontonagon, Wa-hoos, Buffalo Tongue, Buffalo Rump roast, Red Deer, Mashum Scone.

There is a most decided smack of "wildness" about that.

The ladies of Greensburg (Ind.) the other day, held a public meeting, and appointed a committee of a hundred to visit all the liquor shops in the town, and try "by kindness and affection," to influence the sellers "to quit." They also adopted the following resolution:

"Young ladies, members of this society, shall not receive the attentions of young gentlemen who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage."—*Lou. Times.*

A very handsome woman passed along Third street yesterday, wearing upon her upper lip a thin, delicate, but jet black moustache, whilst the remainder of her face seemed to be as smooth and bearded as an infant's. Where is Barnum?—*Lou. Mercury.*

From a lecture of Arch Bishop Hughes, delivered at Baltimore on the 17th ult., on "the condition and prospects of the Catholic religion in the United States," and reported for the Baltimore American, we gather the following statistics for the years 1786 and 1856:

	1786	1856
Whole Catholic population,	269,230	2,397,500
No of Catholic Priests,	23	1,861
do Bishops,	0	35
do Churches,	4	1,910
do Theological Seminaries,	37	
do Colleges,	0	24
do Female Seminaries,	1	130

Estimating the whole population for the two periods at 3,500,000 and 19,500,000 respectively, the proportion of Catholics was 1 in 13 in 1786, and 1 in 9 in 1856. The whole foreign population for 1856 is put down at 2,240,535. Of these 1,000,000 are Catholics, and a little over 1,140,000 non-Catholics. Deducting the number of foreign Catholics (1,100,000) from the whole population of 1856, (2,397,500), leaves upwards of 1,200,000 who are native Catholics. The foreign born Catholics are apportioned between the Irish and Germans as follows:—Irish 850,000, Germans 300,000. The great mass of Irish emigrants are Catholics—Of the German emigrants one-third are Catholics, and two thirds not Catholic.

Bishop Hughes derives the above aggregate of Catholics, including parents and children, from three sources: 1. Catholics born and reared in the country. 2. From emigration. 3. From conversions. It will be seen that the native Catholics are the most numerous class, being a little more than half of the whole Catholic population. One object of the Bishop in this lecture, was to show that free institutions and popular intelligence in this country are not so unfavorable to the propensity of the Catholic religion as many suppose—in other words, that it is not a religion adapted only for despotism and the dark ages. The lecture was delivered to a large audience of Protestants and Catholics, and in a spirit of candor and Christian liberality. We quote from it the following paragraph, to show the tone and spirit of the Reverend gentleman:

"By some it has been supposed that the Catholic Church was making almost incredible progress in the absence of all restraints and discouragements placed upon her by the Legislatures of the United States, and that her course was onward and prosperous. By others it's been assumed that the action of the institutions of this country was so powerful upon the Catholic mind, that the Church not only made no progress, but thatshe was actually retrograding, and in this confusion of ideas I could see but one way in attempting—and it will only be an attempt for the matter is surrounded with difficulties—to elucidate what I may think now to be the actual condition of the Catholic religion here, and what are its prospects.—In the first place, the Catholics who are here now are derived from three sources: One is the primitive stock of the Maryland Colony; the second is immigration; and the third is an element (conversions) which has hardly yet been brought into the account; but which, I think, deserves to be considered an element in elucidating this matter. These are the three and only sources, and in endeavoring to follow out my ideas, it will be necessary for me, in order to use the shortest words, to repeat frequently the terms Catholic and protestant. I beg you to understand, that in this reference, I waive all theological and polemical questions, and I consider for the present and for my purpose, these two religions as simply rival demonstrations in a noble competition as to which shall render to God the most glory, to men the greatest benefits. If, therefore, one syllable escapes me calculated to offend any one of this audience, I beg to be understood that I retract such an expression by anticipating, even before it is uttered. It would be unbecoming in me to avail myself of an occasion like the present, when I am honored by the presence of many who are not of the Catholic religion, to say one word which could give offence to any one in the least." [Applause.]

The Arch Bishop, after a careful consideration of all the circumstances affecting European immigration to this country, says:

"I think these considerations operate on both sides of the Atlantic to diminish immigration; and the burden of sustaining the Catholic religion in this country, in the same scale of progress, will devolve on the immigrants now in the country, and those who were born therein."

We extract one more paragraph:—

"And now, said the Reverend gentleman, 'speaking of this Republic, which is an enlargement of such a model, (alluding to the Catholic Republic of San Marino, which has stood for fourteen years) what should be the desire of every man who loves her?' It should be, that the Catholic religion deserves no more light than she possesses; no more liberty and laws; by which this country has made such astonishing progress; leaving religion to take care of its own concerns—every denomination managing its own affairs in its own way."

Prospering as no country has ever prospered, what ought to be the wish of any man who loves his country? That she may remain, preserving her liberty, and the laws of justice and equality, as long as the Republic of San Marino, and as great a century hence as she designs to aspire."—*Lou. Times.*

TALLEST "FRIZ" OF THE SEASON.—We are sorry to record the fact, that our Kentucky giant JAMES PORTER Esq., has had his feet frozen! but we hope nothing serious will grow out of his misfortune. We yet expect to see him making those "giant strides he did in days past and gone."—*Lou. Mercury.*

In the bottle, discontent seeks for comfort, and cowardice for courage.

That Assailant.

Which the large, powerful, and athletic Treasurer made upon me. I was passing in the State-House, and when opposite the office of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, was called by Mr. Wintersmith. He extended his hand, passed the salutation of the morning, and asked me to step in the room. I complied and he closed the door. He then exhibited the obnoxious article in the Courier, and asked me if I was the author. I replied affirmatively, and he rejoined with an oath that it was false. I remarked in answer that I understood it to be true, upon he began the assault. This pleasant little scrimmage lasted about half a minute, when Dr. Haggard, President of the Board of Internal Improvement, interfered, and the hostile parties were separated. Wintersmith then pulled a paper from his pocket and peremptorily ordered me to sign it. This paper was a brief acknowledgment of having written what was false concerning what I was.

A Volcano in Scott Co., Ark.—The Arkansas True Democrat, of a few weeks since, the precise date not being given in the Missouri Republican, in which the article is copied, says:

A gentleman from Scott county tells us that on Christmas day a hunter, while attempting to cross Deep Creek Mountain, in T. N. R. 26 W., found the top of the mountain to be on fire, vomiting smoke and through fissures in its sides emitting volumes of vapor. The hunter, whose name is Gibson, says, that for a space of several acres around the top, the trees are dead and dying, evidently destroyed by the heat of their roots, and the leaves apparently withered during the summer. At night the mountain can be seen for miles, the smoke then giving a lurid light.

About eighteen months ago, a report or explosion was heard in the vicinity of the now burning mountain, and no doubt that the volcano then first appeared and has been forming and growing since. Either another pistol and other irrefutable consequences were threatened, with an intimation that I should be immolated on the spot. Now, these suggestions were not very pleasant, and especially since Wintersmith had brought a friend, and was prepared for the encounter. I declined signing any paper, or making any retraction, and then ensued another gust of bravado and threats. Very soon Senators Harris, Hagan, and Ripley, with Mr. W. K. Thomas, having heard of the difficulty, came in. Their presence immediately put another aspect on the matter; and after the writing of a great many statements and corrections, all of which I refused to sign, Mr. Wintersmith and his friend withdrew, leaving myself and friends the room. And thus ended the hostilities. The only monument or token of this brief engagement is that I have, is a slight scratch, a quarter of an inch long, under the left eye. I have not heard whether the Treasurer has even so much of an honorable scar as that.

Yours; after narrowly escaping the Philistines.

SE DE KAY.

The public generally will pronounce this assault a gross outrage. That a public officer should thus undertake to right himself is not to be tolerated. If he had not felt rather nervous about that \$500 he would have had a little more self-control. If he was misrepresented, there was an honorable way to have corrected the whole matter, without this bullying and bravado. Inviting a man into a room with a friend, closing the door, and commencing an assault, will never strike the public as a manly, reputable transaction. The truth is, that the Legislature appropriated \$500 to the Treasurer, to enable him to employ a clerk. He drew the money, but not to pay a clerk. This may be decided to be legal, but it lacks a straightforward aspect, which all the acts of a public officer ought to present.

As the matter is to be investigated, it is worth while now to inquire what our duties a Treasurer has to perform; whether there is any plausible reason to employ a clerk at all; and how this act of the Legislature allowing the \$500 happened to be passed. Under such circumstances the demand of a libel with threats of violence, with a friend at hand, and in a room with closed doors, is a pretty bad business in a dignified State officer. If Mr. W. had forgotten himself so far as to engage in such a business, he ought to have recollected his position to the State of Kentucky.—*Lou. Dem.*

SCANDALOUS CONDUCT OF A MINISTER.—We alluded a few days since, says the Louisville Courier, to the fact that Rev. James P. Jennings, late pastor of the First Methodist Church of Rome, had been indicted, and subsequently arrested, by the Methodist ecclesiastical authorities, upon the charge of gross immorality, and was to have been tried on the 8th inst., upon charges preferred against him. The Utica Herald says of the case:

We have been cognizant of the facts in the above case for some time, but were requested not to make them public until it had been further investigated. We are informed by those whose painful duty it had been to investigate the case, that it reveals an extent of depravity on the part of the accused which is absolutely shocking. The girl is young—only 17—and one of the most respectable families in the town of Rome. Her parents, and we believe herself, were members of Jennings' church. The family reposed the most implicit confidence in him, permitted him to make their house his home during the absence of his wife in the East; requested him to watch over the conduct of their daughter, and reprove her for her occasional giddiness—in fact, rather placed her under his charge; and bestowed upon him a thousand expressions of confidence.

While they were doing this, he was compassing her ruin. During a residence of some weeks at her father's house, he had peculiar opportunities for carrying on his internal purposes. After the girl had been sent off to school, her reverend seer opened a correspondence with her. In these letters various meetings and assignations were appointed, some of which were fulfilled, and some providentially miscarried. We are told that the style of the letters written by Jennings to the girl, is most disgustingly filthy.

The ease is one of the most painful on record. Hitherto Jennings is said to have borne an irreproachable character. He was commended for his kindness of heart and eminent piety universally. The church over which he presided was a most prosperous condition. By his fall, the cause of Christianity and good morals receives a heavy blow.

A jour printer, not long ago, being "flung" by his sweat-heart, went to the office and tried to commit suicide with the "shooting-stick," but it wouldn't "go off." The "devil," wishing to pacify him, told him to peep into the sanctum where the editor was writing "duns to delinquent subscribers." He did so, and the effect was magical. He says that picture of despair reconciled him to his fate.

A Doctor Richman attempted to lecture on Free Love, at St. Louis, on Sunday night last, but his audience stopped him and would not permit him to conclude.

New Advertisements.

FOUND.

ON Monday, the 4th of February, a man, Geo. Loney, which the owner can have by describing the same and paying charges, and calling on me, Feb. 6, 1856-11 JAMES RUSSELL.

GEO. W. MOORE, L. T. O'BRYAN.

MANSION HOUSE,

BARDSTOWN, KY.

MESSRS. MOORE & O'BRYAN
Announce to their friends and the public that they have leased for a term of years the above well-known

THE POST.



From the Louisville Courier.
TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 31.—The Cunard steamer Arabia, from Liverpool with dates to the morning of the 19th, arrived at 9 o'clock this evening. She brings 107 passengers.

The steamship Asia arrived out on the 13th inst., and the Baltic on the 17th.

There is nothing of importance from the Crimea.

The news is important as indicative of an early peace.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times telegraphs, under date of Wednesday, the 19th, 10 o'clock, A. M., that Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies. This reported authentic news caused immense sensation.

The funds rose 3 per cent; cotton a farthing, and a panic ensued in the other markets.

The next day the English Government published a dispatch from Minister Seymour at St. Petersburg as follows:

Russia agrees to accept the proposals as a basis of negotiation.

This qualified announcement curbed the excitement, and the alarmists began to fear that Russia merely wants to gain time by deceptive negotiations. In the time the funds remained steady as previous to the above announcement.

Vienna papers represent affairs as being most serious and alarming, and that all the persons of the Austrian Embassy have received orders to leave St. Petersburg, and the Russian embassy to leave Vienna.

During the week elapsing between Russia's first and second reply, intense apprehension existed at Vienna, but on the 16th these apprehensions subsided by the announcement above.

It is stated that Russia agrees to the terms proposed.

Sad Accident—Part of the Louisville Hotel in Ruins!!

This morning, about 9 o'clock, two walls and part of the roof of the Louisville Hotel fell with a tremendous crash, burying in the ruins two German children, who were engaged in picking up chips, one of whom was taken out dead, and the other supposed to be fatally injured.

Workmen have for some time been engaged in tearing down a portion of the Main street wing, with a view to enlarge the entrance and otherwise improve the building, and had removed some of the internal foundation walls, which of course weakened the superstructure, and in consequence of the great weight of snow on the roof, no doubt, it gave way and brought about the melancholy accident we have recorded above.

The supposition is that one of the workmen, who has been missing since the accident, is buried among the ruins.

Workmen were removing the rubbish, when we left the ruins, to ascertain the full extent of the catastrophe. The excitement at the time of the accident was very great, and the shrieks of the children are said to have been appalling; while those in the neighborhood of the Hotel reported the noise of the falling building to have resembled the shock of an earthquake.

The Decatur (Ala.) Journal, heretofore neutral, or leaning towards "Sam," has come out decidedly for the Democracy.

The Legislature of Maine has repealed the law of the last session prohibiting the State courts from naturalizing aliens.

A woman fell into a well at Burlington, Illinois, recently, a distance of thirty feet, but strange to say, suffered very little injury.

Thackery offered to lecture before the New Orleans Lycum for \$250 per night, and half the profits. The officers deemed this too high.

VOLUNTARY ENSLAVEMENT.—It is stated in the Richmond dispatch that so numerous have become the applications of free colored persons to the Virginia Legislature to be allowed to voluntarily enslave themselves, that the Senate have passed a general act on the subject.

The prize crop of Indian corn in the State of Ohio for 1855 was 162 bushels per acre.

The Bloomington (Ind.) Pantograph says that the fruit prospects in that region have all been destroyed by the recent cold weather.

Parker H. French, on Friday, withdrew his credentials, for the present, as Nicaragua Minister, and left Washington for New York. In a letter addressed to Secretary Marey, he says he looks upon his arrest in New York as an indignity shown to his government.

We should judge from recent expressions of public sentiment in Pennsylvania, says the Wheeling Intelligencer of Jan. 19th, that Mr. Buchanan is the first choice of the Democracy of that State for the Presidency.

Mr. Fink, a German by birth, has lately died at New Orleans, leaving the bulk of his fortune, estimated at half a million, to found an asylum for destitute Protestant widows.

The Democratic State Convention of Georgia, as well as Alabama, has declared in favor of the re-election of President Pierce.

NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSITY'S FAMILY REMEDIES: Issued under the Seal, Sanction & Authority THE UNIVERSITY OF FREE MEDICINE AND POPULAR KNOWLEDGE,

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 29th, 1853, with a capital of

\$100,000.

Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and worthless nostrums;

Also to supply the Community with reliable Remedies whenever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institute has purchased from Dr. JOHN ROWAND, his Celebrated

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

Known for upwards of twenty five years as the only sure and safe cure for

Fever and Ague, &c.

and his ineffectual Remedy for

Bowell Complaints;

ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP
OF BLACKBERRY ROOT.

Which highly approved and popular remedy, together with

The University's Remedy for Complaints of the LUNGS;

The University's Remedy for DYS-

PEPSIA or INDIGESTION;

The University's Remedy for COS-

TIVE BOWELLS;

Also, the University's Almanac may be

had at the Branch Dispensary, or Store of L. H. NOBLE & CO.

Sept. 17th, 6m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between J. KNOTT & HANNING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All that is indebted to the firm, will pass to all the old stand and setle with J. B. KNOTT, who is the only one authorized to transact such business.

Sept. 24th 1855.

J. R. KNOTT.

J. HANNING.

NOTICE.

J. R. KNOTT, having associated with him, THOMAS G. YOUNG, in the Mercantile business, would respectfully announce to the public, that they have just received a large and well selected Stock of New Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Queen & Glassware, &c. &c.

Thankful for the patronage extended to the old firm, we would respectfully solicit a continuation of the same to the new.

Nov. 14 1855.

J. R. KNOTT.

T. G. YOUNG.

CONSUMPTION.

Successfully Treated by Inhalation of Medicated Vapors.

BY Johnson Stewart Rose, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, an in their senior Physician in the London Royal Infirmary, for diseases of the lungs.

In this age of progress, Medical Science has contributed her full share to the general welfare; and that which shines resplendent, the brightest jewel in her diadem, is her last and greatest gift, MEDICATED VAPOR INHALATION, in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and kindred affections.

All must see the absurdity of treating Consumption through the stomach, by filling it with nauseous drugs; the disease is not in the stomach, but in the lungs, and by inhaling medicine in the form of vapor, I apply the remedy directly to the diseased organ. There is, therefore, no case so hopeless that inhalation will not cure it.

I earnestly appeal to the common sense of all afflicted with lung diseases, to embrace at once the advantages of Inhalation.

I claim for Inhalation in the treatment of consumption, &c., a place amongst the priceless gifts that nature and art has given us, that "our days may be long in the land," and as the only ark of refuge for the Consumptive! A method not only rational, but simple, safe, and efficacious.

I have pleasure in referring to 108 names, residents of New York and neighborhood, who have been restored to vigorous health. About one-third of the above number, according to the patients' own statements were considered hopeless cases.

The Inhalation method is sosing, safe, and consists in the administration of medicines in such a manner that they are conveyed into the lungs in the form of vapor, and produce their action at the seat of the disease. Its practical success is destined to revolutionize the opinions of the medical world, and establish an era of new discoveries in the treatment of consumption.

Applicants will please state if they have been cured from the lungs, if they have lost flesh, have a cough, night-sweats, and fever, what and how much they expectorate, what the condition of their stomach and bowels. The Medicines, Apothecaries, &c. will be forwarded to any part.

PREPARED BY

Special Notices.

When death is at the door, the remedy which would have saved life, if administered in time, comes too late. Do not trifles with disease. Rely upon it, that when the stomach will not digest food; when faintness and lassitude pervade the system—when the sleep is disturbed, the appetite fails, the mind lethargic, the nerves unnaturally sensitive, and the head confused—rely upon it, that when these symptoms occur, the powers of vitality are failing, and that, unless the mischief is promptly checked, life will be shortened, as well as rendered miserable. Now we know from the mass of testimony, greater than was ever before accumulated in favor of one remedy, that Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will immediately abate, and, in the end, entirely remove all of these disorders as surely as a mathematical process will solve a problem. Who, then, will endure the agony, and the risk of life, with health and safety within reach? See advertisement.

INVALIDS recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Diseases, or long continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spanish Mixture the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to a prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to vigor.

We can only say TRY IT. A single bottle is worth all the so called Sampson rills in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poisonous drug, and can be given to the youngest infant without hesitation.

See the certificates of wonderful cures around the bottles. More than five hundred persons in the city of Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects.

See advertisement.

R. Geohegan's Hydropiper.

Is prepared by a regular Physician, and is of purely Vegetable ingredients, the names of which accompany each bottle. It is a pleasant, safe and certain cure for diseases of women. For Kidney Affections, Impurities of the Blood, Diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia and Scrofula it has never had an equal. It is a slight stimulant, and a powerful tonic and alterative. See advertisement.

LET THE AFFLICTED READ AND PONDER!

Indian Doctor Richard Carter,

Formerly of Shelby county, Ky., from whom

I obtained all those valuable RECIPES and

FORMULAS, which have proven so eminently suc-

cessful in the treatment of

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The senior partner has been exclusively eng-

aged in the practice of medicine for the last 28

years. In addition to a regular course of study,

he read and practiced three years in partnership

with the

Chronic Diseases.

In all cases of simple uncomplicated diseases

where a carefully written description is sent,

postpaid, they will promptly send medi-

cines and directions by mail.

sep 20f

SELBY HOUSE,

LEBANON, KY.

The Misses Selby

HAVING lately purchased the Tavern stand

this method of informing their old friends and

the public generally that they are now prepared

to receive boarders, by the day, week or

month. The house has been thoroughly re-

fitted and re-furnished with the most costly

and neat furniture.

Those who stay with them may be assured

that no pain will be spared to make them com-

fortable. The Stables of the establishment will

always be supplied by the best of providers and

attentive hostlers.

The above stand is on the North East corne

of 1st and Main Streets, to the left as you enter

the street coming from Springfield.

Jan. 12, 1853 ff.

House and Sign PAINTING.

THE UNDESIGNED, having entered in

to partnership, in the Painting business

and permanently located themselves in Lebanon

would, most respectfully, tender their services

to the citizens of Lebanon and Marion county

generally. We are prepared to do House Paint-

ing, Sign Painting and Imitations of We

Marble, &c., in a neat and workman-like man-

ner, in the quickest manner possible, and upon

the most reasonable terms; in a word, we will

warrant our work to be done in such a style and

dispatch as to please our employers.

MUSSLEMAN & SPALDING.

Mar. 15 ff.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philada., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

CHRONIC OR NEURASTHENIA, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Fills, Fullness

</

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act to Charter the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, approved March 20, 1853.

WHEREAS, It is represented to the present General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the county of Marion has subscribed to the capital stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for the purpose of aiding in the building of a Branch Road from the main stem of said Railroad to Lebanon the sum of \$200,000, and in order to raise the means to pay the same, has issued to said Company two hundred bonds, one thousand dollars each, the principle payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually, and in order to pay the interest on said bonds from their date up to the 1st day of April, 1856, has levied a tax on the real, mixed, and personal estate subject to taxation in said County. Now, in order to afford to the citizens and tax-payers of said County an opportunity to liquidate and discharge said debt, principle and interest, at any time short of twenty years—

§1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

That at any time after the passage of this act, each and every tax-payer may, by and with the consent of the President and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, liquidate and discharge such part of said debt, principle and interest as will be equal to such tax-payers proportional part thereof, estimating the whole taxable property of said County for the year in which the payment is made as being subject to the burthen of the whole debt and interest; and such tax-payers taxable property for that year as being the amount whereby the proportional part may be ascertained.

§2. Be it further enacted, That if any such tax-payer so discharging their proportional part of said debt and interest shall afterwards acquire other property not exempted by payment as aforesaid, such property so after acquired shall be subject to taxation readily with all other property in the county, unless discharged thereupon by payment in the manner aforesaid.

§3. Be it further enacted, That the sum which any tax-payer shall pay in discharge of their proportional part of said debt and interest, shall be owned and held by such tax-payer as stock in said Railroad Company, and as such entitled to draw dividends as other stockholders.

§4. Be it further enacted, That in order to facilitate the object intended by this act, it shall be the duty of the Judge of the Marion County Court, by an order of record, direct the vote of said court to be taken for and against the proposition to levy said sum on said county. If a majority of all the votes cast be in favor of such levy, then said County Court shall lay the same; otherwise no such levy shall be made.

§5. Be it further enacted, That by the payments by tax-payers of their proportional part of said debt and interest shall be made by their purchasing from said Railroad Company or others holding the bonds of Marion County issued for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said Road, and by presenting to the Commissioners so appointed by the Marion County Court, such bond or bonds together with a copy of their list of taxable property for that year duly certified by the clerk of the Marion County Court, and such Commissioner shall thereupon in the manner by this act before directed, ascertain such tax-payers' proportional part of the entire debt and interest as aforesaid and give to such tax-payer a receipt specifying particularly the property so exempted in such tax-payers' list, and that such tax-payer and the property named in said receipt is discharged from all future liability to be taxed for the payment of said Railroad debt and interest, and thereupon such tax-payers shall surrender to such Commissioners the bond or bonds of said county to the amount, dollar for dollar, of such tax-payers' proportional part of said debt and interest.

§6. Be it further enacted, That whenever such Commissioner shall have taken from tax-payers the bonds of said county to the number of ten bonds, he shall present the same together with a record of the names of the persons from whom he received them, together with the certified lists of their property to the Judge of the Marion County Court, in open court; and said Judge shall inspect the same, and if found correct in calculation he shall order a record to be made on the order book of said Court of the names of the persons so being discharged from further payment, specifying the year in which the estimate was made, and also cause a record to be made of the property so paid upon and exempted, and also of the numbers of the bonds so purchased by said Commissioner, and thereupon said Judge shall, in the presence of the Clerk of said Court and the County Attorney, destroy said bonds by burning them.

§7. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioner shall receive for his services to be paid by the tax-payers, 50 cents for each receipt he shall give to such tax-payers.

§8. Be it further enacted, That the agent of said Railroad Company to the carrying out of this act shall be manifested by an order made by the President and Directors of said Company on their records to that effect, and a copy of such order presented to the Marion County Court; and thereupon the Judge of said Court shall appoint the Commissioner as by this act directed.

§9. Be it further enacted, That no discharge shall be given to any tax-payer until such tax-payer shall produce to the Commissioner the sheriff's receipt or other satisfactory evidence that the Railroad tax has been paid for all the previous years.

§10. Be it further enacted, That if any tax-payer shall produce to such Commissioner a County bond or bonds calling for a larger amount than such tax-payer's proportional part of the County debt, the Commissioner may give such tax-payer a discharge for the amount of such tax-payer's proportional part of the County debt, and credit the same in his own hand-write on the back of said bond, keeping a record of the number of the bond and amount and time of credit, and re-deliver said bond so credited to such bond holder who shall thereafter only be entitled to the balance of said bond, and to draw interest on said balance due thereon, which record shall in like manner be returned to the County Court, and when the whole bond is discharged, the Commissioner shall take it in and return it to the County Court as aforesaid.

§11. Be it further enacted, That when the Clerk of the Marion County Court delivers to the Sheriff the Commissioner's books of tax for each year, he shall also deliver to the Sheriff an alphabetical list of names of such persons as have obtained their discharge from the Railroad tax, which shall be evidence to the Sheriff of who are exempt from said Railroad tax.

§12. Be it further enacted, That the County Court of Marion county shall, at the June term of said court in each year, levy on the property of said county taxable for State Revenue purpose not exempted from Railroad tax, a sum sufficient to raise the amount of fifty thousand dollars; and the same shall be collected and paid over to the Treasurer of the sinking fund in the same way as is now directed by law in regard to the monies levied and collected off the property owners of said county to pay the interest on her county bonds.

§13. Be it further enacted, That said County Court shall appoint the Sheriff of said county the collector; but such collector shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties as such, execute bond in said court to the Commonwealth of Kentucky for the benefit of Marion county, a penalty of \$75,000 with good security, conditioned to discharge his duties as collector, such as may be prescribed by this act.

DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

Those who take our paper hereafter, shall never have the pleasure of saying to us that we have transcended the bounds of "neutrality," for we intend to have the privilege of saying what we please, and, bearing as we do, the buckler of TRUTH, we fear not the arrows of error. In thus throwing broadcast, the glorious old banner of Democracy, which we have been forced to do by inadvertent circumstances, which we will explain hereafter, we have only acted in self-defense; but of that, more anon.

Hereafter, our pen, humble and feeble though it be, will be dedicated to the Democratic principles, whilst at the same time, we will not forget to place before our readers each week, matter for their amusement, edification and instruction.

TERMS.—THE POST will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 00 per year, if paid in advance. When payment is delayed for six months, \$2 50 will be exacted, and when payments are delayed until the end of the year, \$3 00 will, in all cases, be exacted. Clubs of ten or more, however, will be taken at \$1 50 each, where the money accompanies the list.

For any one of the four Reviews Per ann.
or any two do \$3 00
or any three do 5 00
For all four of the Reviews do 6 00
For Blackwood's Magazine 8 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews 3 00
For Blackwood and four Reviews 9 00
For Farmer's Guide (complete in 10 00
22 Nos. 5 00
(Payment to be made in all cases in advance.)

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent, from

the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: 4 copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$9; 4 copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Orders from Clubs must be sent direct to the publishers, as no discount from these prices can be allowed to Agents.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK,
Entrance 54 Gold street.

Money, current in the States where issued, will be received at par.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

BOWLES HOUSE,
THOMAS WELLINGTON,
PROPRIETOR.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPRING AND SUMMER

STYLE OF

HATS AND CAPS!!

MY facilities for the purchasing of materials, and the manufacturing to order of SUPERIOR HATS, are not excelled in the Western Country.

I have on-hand, and am constantly manufacturing to order

Black and White Beaver,

Nutria, Brush, Russia and Otter Hats, &c. Also the Spring style of Hats from the most celebrated houses in the city of New York. Together with a large assortment of

Brown, Chocolate, black and white Buena Vista and Wool Hats.

Mens and Youths Panama Hats.

" " Double and single brim Legion.

" " Pedal Straw Hats.

" " Palm Leaf do

Infants' fancy Summer " "

Ladies' Riding Hats, of the latest New York and Parisian Styles

Kosset Hats, &c., &c.

The above goods will be found equal in quality, and as low in price as the same article can be bought in Louisville or any other city market.

The Patrons of the house, and the public at large, are particularly invited to call and examine the assortment.

Hats of any particular shape made to order at short notice.

LEONARD EDELEN.

Lebanon, May 5.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

AND THE

FARMER'S GUIDE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54 Gold street, New York.

CONTINUE to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called

"FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE." By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., assisted by JOHN P. NOOTON, M. A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of the farm, the best methods of plowing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of Agriculture.

This work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz:

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).

The Edinburgh Review (Whig),

The North British Review (Free-Church),

The Westminster Review (Liberal), and

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, AFTER IT HAS BEEN ISSUED BY MESSRS. SCOTT & CO., so that subscribers to the reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the EARLIEST reading of these fascinating tales.

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